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09/737,294	12/13/2000	Rodric C. Fan	M-9824 US	1759

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EXAMINER

MEHRPOUR, NAGHMEH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2686

DATE MAILED: 06/17/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/737,294

Applicant(s)

FAN ET AL.

Examiner

Naghmeh Mehrpour

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 January 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. **Claims 1, 10-12, 18-19, 26,** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Fuller et al. (US Patent Number 5,375,161).

Regarding **claim 1**, Fuller teaches a method for determining the location of a mobile unit 11 using a telephone number of a wireline telephone 14 in the vicinity of said mobile unit 11 (see figure 1, col 16 lines 6-26) comprising:

receiving at a server 1 said telephone number transmitted from said mobile unit 11 using wireless communication (radio frequency) through a data network 2 (PSTN) (col 16 lines 16-33);

retrieving an address associated with said telephone number in said server 2 (col 16 lines 25-33); and

retrieving a location of said mobile unit 11 based on said address (col 16 lines 25-33).

Regarding **claim 10**, Fuller teaches a method wherein said wireless communication comprises communication through a cellular telephone network (see figure 1, numeral 19).

Regarding **claim 11**, Fuller inherently teaches a method wherein said wireless communication comprises communication via a cellular telephone modem (see figure 1 numeral 19). The system connected to the cellular network, therefore, it should have cellular modem.

Regarding **claim 12**, Fuller teaches a method wherein said wireline telephone is a pay phone (col 8 lines 25-31).

Regarding **claim 18**, Fuller teaches a method for providing location-relevant information over a data network to a mobile unit 11 (see figure 1, col 16 lines 6-26), comprising:

receiving at said server 1a first telephone number associated with a first wireline telephone, said first telephone number being transmitted from said mobile unit using wireless communication through said data network (col 16 lines 16-33);

retrieving a first address associated with said first telephone number in said server (col 16 lines 25-33); and

retrieving a first location based on said first address (col 16 lines 25-33).

Regarding **claim 19**, Fuller teaches a method wherein said first wireline telephone is near the vicinity of said mobile unit 11 (col 16 lines 6-26).

Regarding **claim 26**, Fuller teaches a method further comprising:

receiving at said server a second telephone number of a second wireline telephone 18 in the vicinity of said mobile unit 1, said second telephone number being transmitted from said mobile unit 11 using wireless communication through a data network 1 (col 7 lines 65-67, col 8 lines 1-35);

retrieving a second address associated with said second telephone number in said server (col 8 lines 1-35); and

retrieving a second location of said mobile unit 11 based on said second address (col 7 lines 65-67, col 8 lines 1-35).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 2-4, 8-9, 13-17, 20-22, 24-25, 27-38**, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fuller et al. (US Patent Number 5,375,161) in view of Bruce et al. (US Patent Number 6,539,080 B1).

Regarding **claim 2**, Fuller teaches a method wherein, the access control system 1 then sends a page message to the packet radio transceiver 9 via data-link 10. The packet radio transceiver 9 in turn transmits a radio frequency packet message to Communicator 11, causing the beeper in the Communicator 11 to alert the subscriber to the incoming call (col 16 lines 16-35). Fuller

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fails to teach returning said location determined using said address to said mobile unit 11 via wireless communication through said data network 2 (PSTN). However Bruce teaches a method of locating a mobile unit (col 6 lines 60-67, col 7 lines 1-8) wherein the system returning said location determined using said address to said mobile unit via wireless communication through said data network (see figure 1, col 7 lines 40-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Regarding **claim 3**, Fuller fails to teach a method further comprising:

obtaining at said server location-relevant information using said location.

However Bruce teaches a method further comprising:

obtaining at said server location-relevant information using said location (col 4 lines 60-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Regarding **claim 4**, Fuller fails a method further comprising: returning said location-relevant information to said mobile unit via wireless communication through said data network.

However Bruce teaches a method further comprising: returning said location-relevant

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information to said mobile unit via wireless communication through said data network (col 6 lines 60-67, col 7 lines 1-8, lines 40-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Regarding **claim 8**, Fuller fails a method wherein said data network comprises a publicly shared network such as the Internet. However Bruce teaches a method wherein said data network comprises a publicly shared network such as the Internet (col 2 lines 57-63). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Regarding **claim 9**, Fuller fails to teach a method wherein said mobile unit communicates over a wireless link with a gateway coupled to said data network. However Bruce teaches teach a method wherein said mobile unit communicates over a wireless link with a gateway coupled to said data network (see figure 1, numeral 26). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a

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telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Regarding **claim 13**, Fuller fails teach a method wherein said location-relevant information includes an address of a local point of interest. However Bruce teaches a method wherein said location-relevant information includes an address of a local point of interest (col 2 lines 35-43). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Regarding **claim 14**, Fuller fails to teach a method wherein said retrieving said address associated with said telephone number in said server comprises:

querying a first database containing information for mapping said telephone number to said address. Bruce teaches a method wherein said retrieving said address associated with said telephone number in said server comprises:

querying a first database containing information for mapping said telephone number to said address (see figure 1, numeral 22, col 2 lines 44-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Regarding **claim 15**, Fuller fails to teach a method wherein said retrieving a location of said mobile unit based on said address comprises:

querying a second database containing mapping information for mapping said address to said location. However Bruce teaches a method wherein said retrieving a location of said mobile unit based on said address comprises:

querying a second database containing mapping information for mapping said address to said location (see figure 1, numeral 22, col 2 lines 44-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Regarding **claim 16**, Fuller a method wherein said location comprises a position coordinate comprising longitude and latitude information. However Bruce teaches a method wherein said location comprises a position coordinate comprising longitude and latitude information (col 5 lines 11-16). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

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Regarding **claim 17**, Fuller fails to teach a method wherein said mapping information for mapping said address to said location is obtained using Geo-Coding. However Bruce teaches a method wherein said mapping information for mapping said address to said location is obtained using Geo-Coding (col 5 lines 11-16). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Regarding **claim 20**, Fuller fails to teach a method wherein said first wireline telephone is at a destination location of interest. However Bruce teaches a method wherein said first wireline telephone is at a destination location of interest (col 2 lines 35-43). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Regarding **claim 21**, Fuller teaches a method wherein, the access control system 1 then sends a page message to the packet radio transceiver 9 via data-link 10. The packet radio transceiver 9 in turn transmits a radio frequency packet message to Communicator 11, causing the beeper in the Communicator 11 to alert the subscriber to the incoming call (col 16 lines 16-35). Fuller fails to teach returning said location determined using said address to said mobile unit 11 via

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wireless communication through said data network 2 (PSTN). However Bruce teaches a method of locating a mobile unit (col 6 lines 60-67, col 7 lines 1-8) wherein the system returning said location determined using said address to said mobile unit via wireless communication through said data network (see figure 1, col 7 lines 40-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Regarding **claim 22**, Fuller fails to teach a method further comprising:

obtaining at said server location-relevant information using said first location; and
returning said location-relevant information to said mobile unit via wireless
communication through said data network. However Bruce teaches a method further
comprising:

obtaining at said server location-relevant information using said location (col 4 lines 60-67);

returning said location-relevant information to said mobile unit via wireless
communication through said data network (col 6 lines 60-67, col 7 lines 1-8, lines 40-45).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Regarding **claim 24**, Fuller a method wherein said location comprises a position coordinate comprising longitude and latitude information. However Bruce teaches a method wherein said location comprises a position coordinate comprising longitude and latitude information (col 5 lines 11-16). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Regarding **claim 25**, Fuller fails to teach a method wherein said mapping information for mapping said address to said location is obtained using Geo-Coding. However Bruce teaches a method wherein said mapping information for mapping said address to said location is obtained using Geo-Coding (col 5 lines 11-16). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Regarding **claim 27**, Fuller teaches a method further comprising:

obtaining at said server location-relevant information using said first location and said second location. However Fuller fails to teach returning said location-relevant information to said mobile unit via wireless communication through said data network (col 6 lines 60-67, col 7

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lines 1-8) wherein the system returning said location determined using said address to said mobile unit via wireless communication through said data network (see figure 1, col 7 lines 40-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Regarding **claim 28**, Fuller fails to teach a method wherein said location-relevant information comprises driving direction from said second location to said first location. However Bruce teaches a method wherein said location-relevant information comprises driving direction from said second location to said first location (col 5 lines 1-7). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Regarding **claims 29, 33**, a method wherein each of said first and second locations comprises a position coordinate comprising longitude and latitude information. However Bruce teaches a method wherein said location comprises a position coordinate comprising longitude and latitude information (col 5 lines 11-16). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a

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telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Regarding **claims 30, 34**, Fuller fails to teach a method wherein said first and second addresses are mapped to said first and second locations, respectively, using Geo-Coding. However Bruce teaches a method wherein said mapping information for mapping said address to said first and the second locations, respectively, using Geo-Coding (col 5 lines 11-16). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Regarding **claim 31**, Fuller teaches a method for determining the location of a mobile unit 11 using a telephone number of a wireline telephone 14 in the vicinity of said mobile unit 11 (see figure 1, col 16 lines 6-26) comprising and

a mobile unit 11 coupled to said data network 1 over a first wireless link and providing a first telephone number 14 of a first wireline telephone 14 to said server 1 (see figures 1-2, col 16 lines 6-26, col 27 lines 31-43).

Fuller fails to teach a location-relevant service system, comprising:

a server accessible over a data network, said server having a database for storing information for mapping a wireline telephone number to an address and information for mapping an address to a location;

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wherein said server determines a first location based on said first telephone number using said information for mapping in said database.

However Bruce teaches a location-relevant service system (col 4 lines 60-67), comprising:

a server accessible over a data network (col 2 lines 57-63), said server having a database 20 for storing information for mapping a wireline telephone number to an address and information for mapping an address to a location (col 5 lines 17-21, col 8 lines 60-66, col 13 lines 60-66);

wherein said server determines a first location based on said first telephone number using said information for mapping in said database (col 6 lines 8-25, lines 55-67, col 6 lines 1-8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Regarding **claim 32**, Fuller teaches a location-relevant service wherein said first wireline telephone 14 is in the vicinity of said mobile unit 11 and said first location is indicative of a location of said mobile unit 11 (see figure 1, col 16 lines 6-26).

Regarding **claims 35-37**, fuller fails to teach a location-relevant service system wherein said server provides location-relevant information based on said first location and said second location to said mobile unit. However Bruce teaches a location-relevant service system wherein said server provides location-relevant information based on said first location and said

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second location to said mobile unit (col 5 lines 1-7). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

Regarding **claim 38**, Fuller fails to teach a location-relevant service system wherein said location-relevant information comprises driving directions from said first location to said second location. However Bruce teaches a method wherein said location-relevant information comprises driving direction from said second location to said first location (col 5 lines 1-7). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, in order to provide improved travel direction system by allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

5. **Claims 6-7**, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fuller et al. (US Patent Number 5,375,161) in view of Kung et al. (US Patent Number 6,680,935 B1).

Regarding **claims 6-7**, Fuller fails to teach a method further comprising:

providing said location determined using said telephone number to an emergency service providing assistance to said mobile unit. However Kung teaches a method further comprising:

providing said location determined using said telephone number to an emergency service providing assistance to said mobile unit (col 12 lines 24-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Kung with Fuller, in order to provide improved system by allowing user to request complete review of their dynamic data upon contacting their own home page

6. **Claims 5, 23**, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fuller et al. (US Patent Number 5,375,161) in view of Bruce et al. (US Patent Number 6,539,080 B1) and in further view of Obradovich (US Patent Number 2002/0045456 A1).

Regarding **claim 5**, Fuller modified by Bruce fails to teach a method wherein said obtaining at said server said location-relevant information using said address comprises:

querying a second server for said location-relevant information based on said location;
and

transmitting said location-relevant information from said second server to said server via said data network. However Obradovich teaches a method wherein said obtaining at said server said location-relevant information using said address comprises:

querying a second server for said location-relevant information based on said location (page 2 section 0026); and

transmitting said location-relevant information from said second server to said server via said data network (see figure 1, page 2 section 0026, page 3 section 0033). Obradovich teaches GPS server and application server, in FIG. 3 includes a subscriber server and a GPS server. The

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subscriber server and GPS server are in communication with various web servers over the Internet, as well as with mobile devices. As illustrated, the mobile devices include a cell phone, a PCD, and an automobile phone. Together, the subscriber server, GPS server, and the mobile devices comprise a mobile service system. The PCD and the automobile telephone system are both coupled to user-specific storage areas which provide additional information (page 3 section 0037). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Obradovich with Fuller modified by Bruce, in order to provide improved system by allowing user to request complete review of their dynamic data upon contacting their own home page.

Regarding **claim 23**, Fuller modified by Bruce fails to teach a method wherein said obtaining at said server location-relevant information using said first location comprises:

querying a second server for said location relevant information based on said first location; and

transmitting said location-relevant information from said second server to said server via said data network.

However Obradovich teaches a method wherein said obtaining at said server said location-relevant information using said address comprises:

querying a second server for said location-relevant information based on said first location (page 2 section 0026); and

transmitting said location-relevant information from said second server to said server via said data network (page 2 section 0026). Obradovich teaches GPS server and application server,

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in FIG. 3 includes a subscriber server and a GPS server. The subscriber server and GPS server are in communication with various web servers over the Internet, as well as with mobile devices. As illustrated, the mobile devices include a cell phone, a PCD, and an automobile phone. Together, the subscriber server, GPS server, and the mobile devices comprise a mobile service system. The PCD and the automobile telephone system are both coupled to user-specific storage areas which provide additional information (page 3 section 0037). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the above teaching of Obradovich with Fuller modified by Bruce, in order to provide improved system by allowing user to request complete review of their dynamic data upon contacting their own home page.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed on 01/11/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to the applicant's that Fuller neither disclose nor suggest limitation "retrieving an address associated with the telephone number in the server", the examiner asserts that Fuller does teaches in col 16 lines 16-33, retrieving a an address associated with the telephone number in the server (col 16 lines 16-33).

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine Fuller and Bruce, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the

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knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Fuller teaches a method wherein, the access control system 1 then sends a page message to the packet radio transceiver 9 via data-link 10. The packet radio transceiver 9 in turn transmits a radio frequency packet message to Communicator 11, causing the beeper in the Communicator 11 to alert the subscriber to the incoming call (col 16 lines 16-35). Fuller fails to teach returning said location determined using said address to said mobile unit 11 via wireless communication through said data network 2 (PSTN). However Bruce teaches a method of locating a mobile unit (col 6 lines 60-67, col 7 lines 1-8) wherein the system returning said location determined using said address to said mobile unit via wireless communication through said data network (see figure 1, col 7 lines 40-45). Therefore, by combining the above teaching of Bruce with Fuller, providing improved travel direction system and allowing callers to place a telephone call to a telephone number to obtain information and assistance in locating selected destination locations.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine Fuller and Kung, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Fuller fails to teach a method providing said location determined using said telephone number to an emergency service providing assistance to said mobile unit. However

Kung teaches a method comprising: providing said location determined using said telephone number to an emergency service providing assistance to said mobile unit. Therefore, by combining the above teaching of Kung with Fuller, providing an improved system and allowing user to request complete review of their dynamic data upon contacting their own home page.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine Fuller modified by Bruce and Obradovich, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Fuller modified by Bruce fails to teach a method wherein said obtaining at said server said location-relevant information using said address comprises: querying a second server for said location-relevant information based on said location; and transmitting said location-relevant information from said second server to said server via said data network. However Obradovich teaches a method wherein said obtaining at said server said location-relevant information using said address wherein querying a second server for said location-relevant information based on said location (page 2 section 0026); and transmitting said location-relevant information from said second server to said server via said data network (see figure 1, page 2 section 0026, page 3 section 0033). Obradovich teaches GPS server and application server, in FIG. 3 includes a subscriber server and a GPS server. The subscriber server and GPS server are in communication with various web servers over the Internet, as well as with mobile devices. As illustrated, the mobile devices

include a cell phone, a PCD, and an automobile phone. Together, the subscriber server, GPS server, and the mobile devices comprise a mobile service system. The PCD and the automobile telephone system are both coupled to user-specific storage areas which provide additional information (page 3 section 0037). Therefore, by combining the above teaching of Obradovich with Fuller modified by Bruce, providing an improved system which allows user to request complete review of their dynamic data upon contacting their own home page.

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

9. **Any responses to this action should be mailed to:**

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Naghmeh Mehrpour whose telephone number is 571-272-7913.

The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00- 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold be reached (571) 272-7905.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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